



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<b>(54) Title:</b> TRANSCUTANEOUS IN VIVO ACTIVATION OF PHOTSENSITIVE AGENTS IN BLOOD  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  A method destroys or impairs target cells that have selectively accumulated a photosensitizing agent. The target cells are in the bloodstream of an intact animal, which bloodstream and animal further contain non-target cells. Radiation is applied transcutaneously to at least a portion of the intact animal at an intensity effective to impair or destroy selectively the target cells and to leave non-target cells relatively unimpaired. Target cells include leukemia cells, virus-containing cells, parasite-containing cells, and microorganisms such as bacteria, parasites and free viruses.		

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- 1 -

TRANSCUTANEOUS IN VIVO ACTIVATION OF  
PHOTOSENSITIVE AGENTS IN BLOOD

Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to the field of  
5 medicine and pharmacotherapeutics with photosensitizing  
agents. Specifically, the invention is a method of  
destroying or impairing blood-borne target cells which  
have taken up a photosensitizing agent by applying  
radiation transcutaneously to selectively impair or  
10 destroy the target cells and leave non-target cells  
relatively unimpaired.

Background of the Invention

Photodynamic therapy involves the administration  
of a photosensitizing compound and subsequent  
15 irradiation with light of tissue to which the  
photosensitizing compound has selectively homed. The  
target tissue containing a sufficiently high  
concentration of the photosensitizing compound  
selectively absorbs the light which results in  
20 impairment or destruction of the immediately  
surrounding cells. U.S. Patent 5,095,030 describes  
procedures wherein photosensitizing compounds are  
administered to animals which are subsequently  
irradiated using external light sources. For example,  
25 Example 5 of this patent describes subcutaneous  
injection of mice with P815 tumor cells which grow into  
a palpable tumor. Photosensitizing compounds are then  
injected, and after the animals are maintained in the  
dark for three hours, their tumors were exposed to a  
30 strong light. The survival rates of the treated  
animals were improved over untreated controls.  
Similarly, Example 8 of that patent describes use of a

- 2 -

rhabdomyosarcoma system in mice with a similar protocol. Thus, these examples are directed to the treatment of localized solid tumors where the externally applied light is trained on the tumor. In these instances, the target tissue is not contained in the bloodstream where the treatment must avoid damage to the blood vessels and non-targeted blood cells.

U.S. Patent 4,960,408 discloses the treatment of contents of the bloodstream (HIV virus and infected T-cells) by photopheresis. In this technique the patient's blood is routed through an extracorporeal apparatus in which the white cell fraction of the blood is exposed to ultraviolet light before the white cells are returned to the patient.

Benzoporphyrin derivatives (BPD), in combination with red light (400-900 nm), have been reported to be effective in eliminating both free viruses and virally infected cells from spiked blood products and from whole blood obtained from viremic cats. Red blood cells appeared viable after the virucidal treatment. North et al. Blood Cells 18:129-40, 1992.

BPD also has a demonstrated higher affinity for tumor tissue, including leukemic cells, than for normal non-malignant cells. Jamieson et al., Leukemia Res. 14:209-19, 1990.

U.S. patent 5,095,030, issued 10 March 1992, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference, discloses and claims various wavelength-specific cytotoxic agents which are generically described as "green porphyrins." These compounds are porphyrin derivatives which are modified by a Diels Alder reaction effectively to shift the wave length of absorption to a longer wavelength. This results in some favorable properties as compared to, for example,

- 3 -

hematoporphyrin derivative when these compounds are employed in photodynamic therapy generally. As described in this patent, these cytotoxic agents, when administered systemically, "home" to unwanted cells, in particular to tumor cells or pathogenic viruses and subsequent irradiation with light absorbed in by these compounds causes them to transition in such a way as to effect cytotoxicity.

Pending application Serial No. 07/832,542, filed February 5, 1992, discloses the preparation of liposomes of porphyrin photosensitizers.

#### Summary of the Invention

This invention provides a method to destroy or impair target cells that have selectively accumulated a photosensitizing agent, wherein the target cells are in the bloodstream of an intact animal. The bloodstream and animal also contain non-target cells. The method comprises applying radiation transcutaneously to at least a portion of the intact animal at an intensity effective to impair or destroy selectively the target cells, leaving non-target cells relatively unimpaired.

In another embodiment, the invention is applied to target cells which are more rapidly multiplying than are the non-target cells. In another embodiment, the target cells may be leukemia cells, virus-containing cells, parasite-containing cells, bacteria, free viruses, or other infectious agents within the blood.

While this invention provides for the use of any photosensitizing agent, preferably the agent is selected from chlorins (such as chlorin e6), bacteriochlorins, phthalocyanines, porphyrins, purpurins, merocyanines, psoralens, and pro-drugs such as  $\delta$ -aminolevulinic acid which can produce drugs such

- 4 -

as protoporphyrin in tissue. In other embodiments, BPD-MA and porfimer sodium are the photosensitizing agents.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

5        Figure 1A shows the spectrum of light delivered by the light box, and Figure 1B shows the spectrum of light which activates BPD.

10        Figure 2 displays the concentration of BPD in mouse plasma at various times following injection of liposomal BPD at 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$  (0.9 mg/kg).

      Figure 3 displays the concentrations of BPD in mouse plasma at various times following injection of liposomal BPD at 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$  (0.9 mg/kg) for mice exposed to light and control mice kept in the dark.

15        Figure 4 shows in vitro photodegradation of BPD (1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ) in mouse blood exposed to light for various times.

20        Figure 5 graphs the percentage of BPD photodegraded in mouse blood in vivo and in vitro by exposure to light in comparison to unexposed blood.

      Figure 6 graphs the amount ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ) of BPD photodegraded in mouse blood exposed to red light (600-900 nm) in vitro and in vivo (whole body irradiation) in comparison to unexposed blood.

#### 25    Brief Description of the Invention

      This invention is a method of destroying or impairing blood-borne target cells that have selectively accumulated a photosensitizing agent while leaving non-target cells relatively unimpaired. The  
30    method comprises applying radiation transcutaneously to at least a portion of an intact animal at an intensity

- 5 -

effective to impair or destroy selectively the target cells.

As used herein "target cells" are those that are intended to be impaired or destroyed by this treatment method. Target cells take up the photosensitizing agent; then when sufficient radiation is applied, the target cells are impaired or destroyed. Target cells may be any of the cells found in the blood. Target cells include, but are not limited to, leukemia cells, virus-containing cells, and parasite-containing cells. Also included among target cells are cells undergoing rapid division as compared to non-target cells. The term "target cells" also includes, but is not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, parasites and other infectious agents. Thus, the term "target cell" is not limited to living cells but also includes infectious particles such as viruses.

"Non-target cells" are all the cells of an intact animal which are not intended to be impaired or destroyed by the treatment method. These non-target cells include but are not limited to healthy blood cells, the normal cells making up the blood vessel(s) subjected to radiation, the cells in tissue underlying or overlying the blood vessels subjected to radiation.

"Destroy" is used to mean kill the desired target cell. "Impair" means to change the target cell in such a way as to interfere with its function. For example, North et al. observed that after exposure of BPD-treated, virus-infected T cells to light, holes developed in the T cell membrane, which increased in size until the membrane completely decomposed (Blood Cells 18:129-40, 1992). Target cells are understood to be impaired or destroyed even if the target cells are ultimately disposed of by macrophages.

- 6 -

"Photosensitizing agent" is a chemical compound which homes to one or more types of selected target cells and, when contacted by radiation, absorbs the light, which results in impairment or destruction of the target cells. Virtually any chemical compound that homes to a selected target and absorbs light may be used in this invention. Preferably, the chemical compound is nontoxic to the animal to which it is administered or is capable of being formulated in a nontoxic composition. Preferably, the chemical compound in its photodegraded form is also nontoxic. A comprehensive listing of photosensitive chemicals may be found in Kreimer-Birnbaum, Sem. Hematol. 26:157-73, 1989. Photosensitive compounds include, but are not limited to, chlorins, bacteriochlorins, phthalocyanines, porphyrins, purpurins, merocyanines, psoralens and pro-drugs such as  $\delta$ -aminolevulinic acid, which can produce drugs such as protoporphyrin. Preferred are benzoporphyrin derivatives (BPD) and porfimer sodium. Most preferred is the benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid ring A (BPD-MA).

"Radiation" as used herein includes all wave lengths. Preferably, the radiation wave length is selected to match the wave length(s) which excites the photosensitive compound. Even more preferably, the radiation wave length matches the excitation wave length of the photosensitive compound and has low absorption by the non-target cells and the rest of the intact animal, including blood proteins. For example, the preferred wave length for BPD-MA is the range of 600-900 nm.

The radiation is further defined in this invention by its intensity, duration, and timing with respect to dosing with the photosensitive agent. The intensity



- 7 -

must be sufficient for the radiation to penetrate skin and reach the blood-borne target cells. The duration must be sufficient to photoactivate enough photosensitive agent to act on the target cells. Both  
5 intensity and duration must be limited to avoid overtreating the animal. Timing with respect to dosing with the photosensitive agent is important, because 1) the administered photosensitive agent requires some time to home in on target cells and 2) the blood level  
10 of many photosensitive agents decreases rapidly with time.

This invention provides a method of treating an animal, which includes, but is not limited to, humans and other mammals. The term "mammals" also includes  
15 farm animals, such as cows, hogs and sheep, as well as pet or sport animals such as horses, dogs and cats.

By "intact animal" is meant that the whole, undivided animal is available to be exposed to radiation. No part of the animal is removed for  
20 separate radiation, in contrast with photophoresis, in which the animal's blood is circulated outside its body for exposure to radiation. The entire animal need not be exposed to radiation. Only a portion of the intact animal may or need be exposed to radiation.

25 Practically speaking, radiation of areas with blood vessels close to the surface may be preferable for selective radiation.

"Transcutaneously" is used herein as meaning through the skin of an animal.

30 Briefly, the photosensitizing agent is generally administered to the animal before the animal is subjected to radiation.

Preferred photosensitizing agents include, but are not limited to, chlorins, bacteriochlorins,

- 8 -

phthalocyanines, porphyrins, purpurins, merocyanines, psoralens and pro-drugs such as  $\delta$ -aminolevulinic acid, which can produce drugs such as protoporphyrin. More preferred are benzoporphyrin derivatives (BPD) and porfimer sodium. Most preferred is the benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid ring A (BPD-MA).

The photosensitizing agent is administered locally or systemically. The photosensitizing agent is administered orally or by injection which may be intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intraperitoneal. The photosensitizing agent also can be administered enterally or topically via patches or implants.

The photosensitizing agent can be synthesized as a dimer, to absorb more light on a per mole basis. The photosensitizing agent also can be conjugated to specific ligands reactive with a target, such as receptor-specific ligands or immunoglobulins or immunospecific portions of immunoglobulins, permitting them to be more concentrated in a desired target cell or microorganism. This conjugation may permit lowering of the required dose level since the material is more selectively target and less is wasted in distribution into other tissues whose destruction must be avoided.

The photosensitizing agent can be administered in a dry formulation, such as pills, capsules, suppositories or patches. The photosensitizing agent also may be administered in a liquid formulation, either alone with water, or with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, such as are disclosed in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences. The liquid formulation also can be a suspension or an emulsion. In particular, liposomal or lipophilic formulations are most desirable. If suspensions or emulsions are

- 9 -

utilized, suitable excipients include water, saline, dextrose, glycerol, and the like. These compositions may contain minor amounts of nontoxic auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, antioxidants, pH buffering agents, and the like.

The dose of photosensitizing agent will vary with the target cell(s) sought, the optimal blood level (see Example 2), the animal's weight and the timing of the radiation. Depending on the photosensitizing agent used, an equivalent optimal therapeutic level will have to be established. Preferably, the dose is calculated to obtain a blood level between about 0.01 and 100  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . Preferably, the dose will obtain a blood level between about 0.01 and 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . When the photosensitizing agent is BPD-MA, the blood level is preferably between about 0.01 and 4  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . More preferably, a BPD-MA blood level of about 0.01 to 2  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  is attained.

The intensity of radiation within the bloodstream is preferably between about 2 and 150  $\text{mW/cm}^2$ . More preferably, the intensity of radiation within the bloodstream is between about 10 and 100  $\text{mW/cm}^2$ . Most preferably, the intensity of radiation within the bloodstream is between about 15 and 70  $\text{mW/cm}^2$ .

The duration of radiation exposure is preferably between about .25 minute and 24 hours. More preferably, the duration of radiation exposure is between about .25 minute and 6 hours. Most preferably, the duration of radiation exposure is between about .25 minute and 2 hours.

While not wishing to be limited by a theory, the inventor proposes that BPD can be substantially photoactivated in blood within a relatively short

- 10 -

period of time and without excess toxicity. Thus, there appears to be a therapeutic window bounded by BPD dosage and radiation dosage. The formation of photodegradation products of BPD was used as an  
5 indicator of photoactivation. Photoactivation of BPD has been postulated to cause the formation of singlet oxygen, which has a cytotoxic effect. In view of problems related to either extracorporeal treatment of blood or intravenous light activation by means of  
10 fiberoptics, the envisaged whole body irradiation in a "red light bed" of BPD-injected patients appears to be an attractive approach to the treatment of infectious agents in blood.

The examples which follow are intended to  
15 demonstrate the efficacy of the invention and to assist in the practice of the invention. The following examples cover one photosensitizing agent and provide a means to screen other photosensitizing agents or new compounds for use in the inventive method. The  
20 following examples are intended only to be examples and not to limit the invention in any way.

#### General Comments

The following general comments on Materials and Procedures apply to Examples 1-4, unless otherwise  
25 noted.

#### Materials

BPD-MA was synthesized as described in U.S. Patents No. 4,920,143 and 4,883,790, incorporated herein by reference. BPD-MA was obtained from  
30 QuadraLogic Technologies, Inc. and stored dissolved in DMSO (4.5 mg/ml) at -70°C. Liposomal BPD (4.95 mg/ml) was prepared as described in U.S. Application Serial

- 11 -

No. 07/832,542, filed February 5, 1992. The following formula was used:

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount (mg/ml)</u>
	BPD-MA	4.95
5	Dimyristoyl Phosphatidyl	23.27
	Choline	
	Egg Phosphatidyl	16.09
	Glycerol	
	Lactose or	148.50
10	Trehalose	
	Ascorbyl Palmitate	0.05
	Butylated Hydroxy Toluene	0.005
	Water for Injection	Q.S.

Liposomal BPD was dried and stored frozen at -20°C in 1  
15 ml aliquots. The appropriate number of aliquots were  
thawed immediately before use and diluted with 5%  
dextrose in water for injection into the animals.

Male Balb/c mice (7-11 weeks old; Charles River,  
Canada) were used in these studies, unless otherwise  
20 specified. Balb/c mice were chosen for the studies  
because of the lack of pigment in their skin. Shaving  
and depilation removed the hair very effectively from  
the entire body except the head. Then, the mouse skin  
appeared quite transparent. Internal organs,  
25 especially dark red organs such as liver and spleen,  
were visible through the skin. The mice were shaved  
and depilated with a commercially available depilator  
(Neet® or Nair®) 5 days before being used in the  
experiments. Control mice, injected with BPD but not  
30 exposed to light, were not shaved. Following injection  
the mice were kept in the dark for various lengths of  
time, as described below. Before and after the  
experiments the mice were kept in an animal facility

- 12 -

with 12 hours of light and 12 hours of dark daily. After the experiments, in order to reduce the amount of light reaching the mice, their cages were placed on the lowest shelf with aluminum foil placed above them.

5       The light box was custom built at a workshop at the University of British Columbia. It was composed of two layers of 14 75 W tungsten-halogen reflector bulbs (General Electric), which illuminated the treatment area from the top and from the bottom. Light was  
10       filtered by 1) a set of filters comprising yellow and red plastic films which absorbed most of the light at wavelengths shorter than 600 nm and 2) 15 mm thick water filters which absorbed light above 900 nm. Cooling was provided by a steady flow of cold water in  
15       the water filters and by a set of 5 fans. The light intensity was measured by an IL 1350 Photometer (International Light).

      The light spectrum delivered by the light box is shown in Figure 1A. For comparison the absorption  
20       spectrum of BPD is shown in Figure 1B. Roughly 1/3 of the delivered light was within the BPD-activating spectral range.

      The intensity of light delivered by the top and bottom sets of bulbs was not uniform. The bottom set  
25       delivered 33-40 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> as measured at floor level of the exposure chamber, while the top set delivered 27-33 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> as measured at the skin surface of the backs of the animals. The range described resulted from inconsistent influence at the horizontal plane of  
30       irradiation. In addition, mice moved about during light exposure, so that at various times different parts of their skin received different amounts of light. Therefore, the doses delivered to the surface

- 13 -

of mice skin must be approximated and the calculations have been based on an intensity of 30 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### Procedures

Blood Tests: Blood was drawn into syringes  
5 containing 50  $\mu$ l of heparin (1000 units/ml saline).  
Blood samples (0.45 ml) from at least 1 mouse per time  
point were sent to the Diagnostic Laboratory at the  
University Hospital, University of British Columbia  
site, for analysis by a Coulter Counter. Blood  
10 morphology was determined on blood films prepared from  
selected samples by a laboratory technologist.

#### Determination of BPD Concentration in Plasma:

Plasma samples were obtained by centrifugation of blood  
collected from mice and stored frozen at -20°C until  
15 assessment. The concentration of BPD in the samples  
was determined by fluorometry using a Jasco Model FP-  
770 (Japan Spectroscopic Co.) spectrofluorometer and a  
microcuvette (Far UV Quartz Cell, Starna Cells Inc.).  
Excitation and emission wavelengths were 439 and 699  
20 nm, respectively. Plasma samples were diluted 20-fold  
with PBS containing 1% Triton® X-100 immediately before  
fluorescence was determined. BPD standards were  
prepared in 5% mouse plasma in PBS with 1% Triton® X-  
100. Under these conditions the relationship between  
25 the concentration of BPD and units of fluorescence was  
linear (correlation coefficient > 0.99) for  
concentrations between 0.1 ng/ml and 1  $\mu$ g/ml. The  
limit of detection was below 0.1 ng/ml sample which  
corresponded to 2 ng/ml plasma. Maximum plasma  
30 autofluorescence was observed at 520 nm. The 699 nm  
fluorescence peak of BPD was virtually free from any  
interference.

- 14 -

Example 1Skin Photosensitivity Tests

Six Balb/c mice (22±1 g weight) were prepared as described above. Five mice were injected twice (24 hour interval) with BPD from DMSO stock (not liposomal BPD) and exposed to light 1 hour after the injection. One mouse was not injected but was exposed to light (light-only control). During the first treatment the mice were injected with 15 µg BPD/mouse in 200 µl of PBS. During the second treatment the mice were injected with 20 µg BPD/mouse (0.9 mg/kg). A single mouse was used as a control for both treatments.

Immediately post-injection (on both occasions) the animals were kept for 1 hour in the dark and then were placed in individual plastic containers (9 x 4 x 5 cm), which were placed in the light box and exposed to light. The individual mice were removed from the light box at different intervals: 15, 30, 45, 60 and 75 min, respectively. The light doses delivered at the surface of the skin were 27, 54, 81, 108 and 135 J/cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively. On the second occasion the same light doses were used; however, mice receiving higher light doses on day 1 received lower doses on day 2. The control mouse was exposed to light for 60 min on both occasions. This is summarized in Table 1. During light exposure, the mice were constantly observed for signs of discomfort or itching. After the second light exposure, the mice were observed daily for a period of 2 weeks for appearance of the skin and general pattern of behavior.

Two weeks post-treatment blood samples were obtained from each mouse by a heart puncture, under halothane anesthesia. Then the mice were sacrificed



- 15 -

and autopsied. Their spleen, liver and kidneys were weighed.

BPD-injected mice accepted all light doses delivered (27, 54, 81, 108 and 135 J/cm<sup>2</sup>) and repeated treatment very well. On both days of treatment they behaved normally under the light, without any signs of discomfort, except for occasional scratching which could be caused by drug activation on the skin. No gross changes were observed in mice skin either immediately post-exposure or during the subsequent two week period. No behavioral changes were observed either. Surprisingly, the only mouse which showed signs of discomfort in the form of some agitation and scratching was the light-control mouse. Therefore, it was kept under the light for 60 min only (not 75 min, as originally planned).

The number of mice was too small to permit definitive conclusions to be drawn regarding the effect of the treatment on internal organs such as liver, spleen and kidneys; however in the test group, which was examined 2 weeks after the double treatment, gross morphology and weights were normal. The whole body weight and corresponding weight of organs are shown in Table 2.

Table 3 shows mouse blood parameters two weeks after treatment, including white blood cell count (WBC), red blood cell count (RBC), hemoglobin (HB), hematocrit (Hct), mean corpuscular volume (MCV), and platelet count (PLT). Blood cell morphology, determined 2 weeks post-treatment, is shown in Table 4. All values were within normal ranges. Platelet aggregation may have contributed to some slightly lower platelet counts and a higher WBC count.

- 16 -

Table 1

Day 1 (15  $\mu$ g/mouse  
0.68 mg/kg)      Day 2 (20  $\mu$ g/mouse  
0.9 mg/kg)

5	Mouse No.	BPD mg/kg	Light J/cm <sup>2</sup>	BPD mg/kg	Light J/cm <sup>2</sup>
	1	0.75	27	1.0	135
	2	0.71	54	0.95	108
	3	0.71	81	0.95	81
10	4	0.63	108	0.87	54
	5	0.71	135	0.95	27
	6	0	108	0	108

Table 2

Weight (g)

15	Mice	Total Body	Liver	Spleen	Kidneys
		22	1.105	0.077	0.172 (1)
		23	1.190	0.106	0.343
20	Drug +	24	1.208	0.094	0.380
	Light	25	1.348	0.108	0.396
		21	0.958	0.078	0.310
	Light Only	22	1.125	0.05	0.371

Table 3

Mouse No.	WBC 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml	RBC 10 <sup>9</sup> /ml	HB g/l	Hct	MCV fl	PLT 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml
1	4.0	7.11	122	0.352	49.5	328
2	14.7*	7.76	126	0.382	49.2	274
3	8.2	7.46	124	0.365	48.9	119
4	7.6	7.65	123	0.364	47.6	438
5**	2.9	6.47	108	0.316	48.8	134
6***	5.3	5.97	109	0.297	49.8	388

\* platelet aggregate may contribute to this number

\*\* some evidence of blood having been diluted with a double volume of heparin

\*\*\* control light only

- 18 -

Table 4

% WBC			
Mouse No.	Granulocytes	Lymphocytes	Monocytes
1	9	90	1
2	11	88	1
3	19	78	3
4	36	62	2
5	7	92	1
Normal (Range)	12-15	65-85	N/A

Example 2Pharmacokinetic (PK) Studies

In order to determine the level of BPD in plasma during the light treatment, the following experiment was carried out. Fourteen Balb/c mice ( $22 \pm 1$  g of weight) were injected with liposomal BPD at 20  $\mu$ g/mouse (0.9 mg/kg) in 200  $\mu$ l PBS per mouse. Blood samples were obtained by heart puncture at various time intervals between 15 min and 2 hours post-injection. Exposure to light started at 15 min post-injection for some mice. The BPD concentration in plasma was determined as described above. The results are presented in Table 5 and Figure 2.

These data were used to test the effect of timing of light exposure. At 2 hours post-injection, i.e., at the time point corresponding to the end of 1 hour exposure to light (108 J/cm<sup>2</sup>) in the first example, the plasma level of BPD was 2.44  $\mu$ g/ml. At the beginning of exposure to light, in the same example, the plasma level of BPD was about 4  $\mu$ g/ml. To further

- 19 -

evaluate skin photosensitivity at these low levels, mice were exposed to light at an earlier time post-injection, i.e., at 15 min, when the level of BPD in plasma was 6.32  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . However, mice beginning light exposure at 15 minutes were almost immediately uncomfortable and died after 30 min of exposure (54  $\text{J/cm}^2$ ). This indicated that a starting plasma level of BPD of about 6.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and light exposure of about 50  $\text{J/cm}^2$  whole body irradiation were lethal to mice. However, as demonstrated in Example 1, when plasma levels are lower, the same light dose is apparently harmless.

Table 5

15	Mouse No.	Dose BPD mg/kg	Time Post Injection	Plasma Conc. ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )
	1	0.87	15 min	6.32
	2	0.83	20 min	4.68
20	3	0.95	1 h 23 min	3.26
	4	0.91	1 h 24 min	2.92
	5	0.91	1 h 32 min	2.98
	6	0.87	1 h 38 min	1.80
	7	0.87	1 h 42 min	3.22
25	8	0.83	2 h 5 min	2.44

Example 3Transcutaneous Activation of BPD

Fourteen mice (weight  $22 \pm 1$  g) were used in this study. Twelve mice were injected with 20  $\mu\text{g}$  (0.9 mg/kg) of liposomal BPD (in 200  $\mu\text{l}$ ) and kept in the dark for 1 hour before exposure to light. The mice

- 20 -

each were exposed to light for 30 min, 1 hour or 1.5 hours, which delivered light doses to the skin surface of 54, 108 and 162 J/cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively. Immediately after light exposure, blood samples were obtained. At 5 the corresponding times, blood samples were obtained from two mice injected with BPD, but not exposed to light. Two additional mice were tested one hour after injection.

The aim of this study was to determine light 10 penetration of the tissues to activate BPD. It was assumed that the substantial photodegradation of BPD in blood would represent substantial activation of BPD.

The BPD plasma concentration was then determined by fluorescence. The concentrations of 15 unchanged BPD in the plasma of exposed and unexposed control mice were compared. The results (presented in Table 6 and Figure 3) showed that 36-76% of BPD was photodegraded by light doses of 54-162 J/cm<sup>2</sup>. This amount of photodegradation indicated that sufficient 20 light penetrated the tissues and activated and thereby degraded BPD in blood vessels. Importantly, these light exposures and drug doses did not cause skin photosensitivity, which confirmed the safety found in Example 1. Moreover, no acute effect on blood 25 parameters was observed (Table 7).

Table 6

Group	Light Dose, J/cm <sup>2</sup>	Time Post Injection	BPD in Plasma µg/ml	Mean ± SD	Photodegraded BPD (%)
0 h - C	0	1 h	1.428	1.243±0.262	-
30 min - C	0	1 1/2 h	1.058	0.930±0.441	-
1 h - C	0	2 h	0.618	0.944±0.421	-
1 1/2 h - C	0	2 1/2 h	1.242	0.690±0.048	-
30 min	54	1 1/2 g	0.646	0.596±0.042	36%
1 h	108	2 h	1.242	0.301±0.061	68%
1 1/2 h	162	2 1/2 h	0.724	0.168±0.033	76%
			0.656		
			0.566		
			0.626		
			0.258		
			0.344		
			0.191		
			0.145		

Table 7

BPD mg/kg	Light J/cm <sup>2</sup>	Time Post Inj.	Blood Parameters					
			WBC 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml	RBC 10 <sup>6</sup> /ml	HB g/l	Hct	MCV fl	PLT 10 <sup>9</sup> /ml
0	0	-	4.5	6.58	113	0.326	49.5	417
0	0	-	2.3	7.53	127	0.370	49.1	399
0	0	-	6.0	7.61	132	0.378	49.7	408
0	0	-	7.3	7.64	133	0.382	50.0	613
0.87	0	1 h	5.5	7.61	124	0.368	48.4	608
0.87	0	1½ h	4.4	6.77	117	0.329	48.7	428
0.93	0	2 h	11.4	7.79	129	0.382	49.1	475
0.87	0	2½ h	3.9	7.68	129	0.372	48.5	447
0.95	54	1½ h	7.0	7.28	127	0.363	49.9	613
0.95	108	2 h	8.5	7.53	131	0.378	50.1	440
0.93	162	2½ h	4.9	7.17	116	0.353	49.2	506



- 23 -

The data obtained in this example were compared with those in previously published studies (Photochem. Photobiol. (1991) 53:281-286), after the light dosimetry was recalculated using the same photometer as used in the present study. In the previously published studies, DBA/2 mice (shaved and depilated) were injected at 4 mg/kg and were exposed locally to 153 J/cm<sup>2</sup> broad spectrum light (intensity 170 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) at 3 hours post-injection. Extrapolating from Fig. 2 would yield a maximum plasma concentration at three hours (the beginning of a 30 min light exposure) of  $2.987 \pm 0.312$  (SD)  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . As a result, although no immediate post-exposure changes in the skin were observed, within the first 24 hour post-exposure, mice developed severe skin necrosis which progressed for up to 96 hours and was followed by a healing period. Eventually the wounds healed and the hair regrew.

In the present study plasma concentrations of BPD at the beginning of exposure to light were above 3  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and yet no changes of the skin were observed either immediately or during the 2 week post-exposure period. The differences between the previous and the present studies include (1) higher maximum plasma concentration due to the higher dose of BPD (4 mg/kg versus 0.9 mg/kg), (2) longer time between the injection and exposure to light (3 hours versus 1 hour), which allowed more accumulation of BPD in the skin (BPD apparently accumulated in the skin for up to 5 hours), and (3) higher intensity of light (170 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> versus 30 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>). The data suggest that all these factors must be considered in defining a therapeutic window for whole body irradiation.

- 24 -

Example 4In Vitro Activation of BPD in Mouse Blood

In order to assess the amount of light penetrating the tissues, in vitro experiments with mouse blood were carried out. The same light source was used, therefore the spectrum of light was the same. The light doses in this experiment were selected to mimic the doses in the in vivo experiments.

Liposomal BPD was added to freshly obtained heparinized mouse blood to achieve a concentration of 1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ , following which 0.85  $\mu\text{l}$  aliquots of blood were dispensed into 35 mm diameter petri dishes, which were placed in the light box and exposed to red light. The dishes were irradiated in the light box from below only. The intensity of light was 35  $\text{mW/cm}^2$ . Three different light doses, entailing exposure of 30 min, 1 hour and 1.5 hour, were 63, 126 and 189  $\text{J/cm}^2$ , respectively. Duplicate dishes were kept covered with aluminum foil. Immediately following light exposure, the blood was collected from the dishes. Then the plasma was separated by centrifugation. The control unexposed samples were processed at time points corresponding to the light exposed samples.

The concentration of BPD in plasma separated from light-exposed and unexposed blood was determined by fluorescence. The results are presented in Table 8 and Figure 4. About 51-83% of BPD was degraded by the ranges of light doses used.

The extent of photodegradation of BPD in vitro was compared with in vivo degradation to estimate the amount of light actually penetrating the tissues and reaching BPD in blood vessels. When the amounts of photodegraded BPD in both experiments were expressed as percentage degradation in relation to the amount of

- 25 -

unchanged BPD present in plasma in the absence of light, the percentages determined in vitro and in vivo were relatively similar (Table 9, Figure 5). However, when the amounts of degraded BPD were compared as  $\mu\text{g}$  photodegraded BPD per ml of plasma it became obvious that about 65% of the light dose delivered to the surface of skin in vivo actually reached BPD in the blood vessels (Table 9, Figure 6).

Table 8

Time	Light Dose $\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$	BPD Dose $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$	Photodegraded BPD %
0 h	0	0.760	-
1/2 h	0	0.806	-
1 1/2 h	63	0.394	51%
1 h	0	0.810	-
1 h	126	0.220	73%
1 1/2 h	0	0.830	-
1 1/2 h	189	0.144	83%

Table 9

IN VITRO			IN VIVO		
Light ( $\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ )	Photo- degraded %	Dose $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$	Light ( $\text{J}/\text{cm}^2$ )	Photo- degraded %	Dose $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$
63	51	0.412	54	36	0.334
126	73	0.590	108	68	0.643(?)
189	83	0.686	162	76	0.522

In order to determine the level of BPD in plasma during the light treatment the following experiment was carried out.

- 26 -

The results of the preceding examples indicate that there is a therapeutic window for activation of BPD in blood by means of whole body irradiation. After mice were exposed to red light (600-900 nm) for 1 hour after injection of BPD at 0.9 mg/kg, at the range of light doses between 27 to 135 J/cm<sup>2</sup> (light intensity at skin level was about 30 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>), the mice did not show any signs of skin photosensitization for two weeks after treatment. Moreover, no toxicity was detected during gross examination of the liver, spleen, and kidneys, or from changes in blood parameters as determined 2 weeks post-treatment. The approximate plasma levels during the exposure to light were between 2.5 and 4 µg/ml.

The highest plasma concentration of BPD (6.3 µg/ml immediately after administration) in combination with 54 J/cm<sup>2</sup> light was lethal to mice. The exposure to light in vivo resulted in 36-76% photodegradation of BPD in blood. Comparison with the in vitro photodegradation of BPD in mouse blood indicated that approximately 65% of the dose delivered to the surface of skin penetrated mouse tissue to reach BPD inside blood vessels. Comparison of these data with the previously published studies indicated that skin photosensitivity is determined by the maximum plasma concentration, the time of exposure to light in relation to injection, and the intensity of light.

#### Example 5

Male mature DBA/2 and Balb/c mice were injected intravenously with P815 and L1210 cells, respectively, preincubated for 1 hour with BPD (liposomal) at 100 ng/ml. Immediately before animal

- 27 -

injection, an additional 2  $\mu$ g of BPD was added to the syringes containing cells. This resulted in the concentration of 1  $\mu$ g BPD/ml mouse plasma immediately post-injection (assuming the total volume of mouse blood is about 2 ml). One group of mice (shaved and depilated) was exposed immediately to red light (600-900 nm) in the light box for 1.5 hours (162 J/cm<sup>2</sup>); the other group was kept in the dark as the control.

Immediately after exposure to light, blood samples were obtained by a heart puncture under halothane anesthesia. The concentration of BPD in plasma of light-exposed and control mice was determined by fluorescence. The number of clonogenic tumor cells in mouse blood was determined by culturing blood samples in culture medium supplemented with 10% bovine serum, using a limiting dilution assay protocol. After treatment, a number of mice from both control and experimental groups were observed for skin changes and general behavior for up to two weeks. The results are summarized in Tables 10 and 11.

- 28 -

Table 10  
Balb/c Mice Injected with L1210 Cells  
1 Hour with BPD Liposomes

5	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>BPD Concentration in Plasma</u>	
		<u>ng/ml</u>	<u>%</u>
	Dark control	126.45	100%
	Light exposed	52.23	41%
Percent photodegraded:			59%

- 10 Surviving cells in blood (average of 3 mice/group):  
 Dark control: 234 L1210 cells/2 ml blood/mouse  
 Light exposed: 21 L1210 cells/2 ml blood/mouse

Table 11  
DBA/2 Mice Injected with P815 Cells

15	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>BPD in Plasma</u>	
		<u>ng/ml</u>	<u>%</u>
	Dark control	94.09	100%
	Light exposed	58.14	62%

- 20 Percent photodegraded: 38%
- Surviving cells in blood (average of 3 mice/group)  
 Dark control: 50 P815 cells/2 ml blood/mouse  
 Light exposed: 8 P815 cells/2 ml blood/mouse

25 The results in the preceding examples showed that whole body exposure to red light, following injection of BPD, caused activation of BPD in the blood. As a result, some of BPD was photodegraded and, at the same time, a large number of BPD pre-loaded tumor cells were destroyed. After treatment neither

- 29 -

skin photosensitivity nor change in the behavior of animals were observed (maximum observation period was 2 weeks). The results indicate the existence of a therapeutic window whereby the therapeutic control of blood-borne infectious agents could be affected, without damaging the blood vessels and skin.

This invention has been described by a direct description and by examples. As noted above, the examples are meant to be only examples and not to limit the invention in any meaningful way. Additionally, one having ordinary skill in this art in reviewing the specification and claims which follow would appreciate that there are equivalents to those claimed aspects of the invention. The inventors intend to encompass those equivalents within the reasonable scope of the claimed invention.

- 30 -

Claims

1. A method to destroy or impair target cells that have selectively accumulated a photoactive agent wherein said target cells are in the bloodstream of an intact animal which bloodstream and animal further contain non-target cells,

which method comprises applying radiation transcutaneously to at least a portion of said intact animal at an intensity effective to impair or destroy selectively the target cells, leaving non-target cells relatively unimpaired;

thereby destroying or impairing said target cells.

2. A method to destroy or impair target cells in the blood of an animal, which method comprises:

(a) administering a photoactive agent at a dose such that said target cells selectively accumulate said agent; and

(b) irradiating at least a portion of said animal transcutaneously with light at an intensity effective for impairing or destroying selectively the target cells, while leaving other cells relatively unimpaired,

thereby destroying or impairing said target cells.

3. The method of claim 1 or 2 wherein said target cells are activated cells that are undergoing rapid division as compared to non-target cells; or are virus-containing cells; parasite-containing cells; or microorganisms, and/or



- 31 -

wherein said photoactive agent is a chlorin, a bacteriochlorin, a phthalocyanine, a porphyrin, a purpurin, a merocyanine, or a psoralen.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein the  
5 chlorin is chlorin e6, the porphyrin is BPD or porfimer sodium, and/or the target cells are leukemic.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the BPD  
is BPD-MA.

6. The method of claim 1 which further  
10 comprises administering a prodrug to the intact animal and which prodrug is converted to a photoactive agent in the animal.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the  
prodrug is  $\delta$ -aminolevulinic acid.

8. The method of any of claims 1-7 wherein  
15 the animal is a mammal.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the  
mammal is a human.

10. The method of any of claims 1-9 wherein  
20 the photoactive agent has a concentration in the bloodstream of 0.01-4  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and/or wherein the intensity of the radiation in the bloodstream is 15-100  $\text{mW/cm}^2$ .

11. A method to destroy or impair target  
25 cells in animal blood containing said target cells and nontarget cells, which method comprises:

- 32 -

(a) contacting the blood with a photoactive agent so that said target cells selectively accumulate the photoactive agent; and

(b) irradiating said blood through a cutaneous layer with light at an intensity effective for impairing or destroying selectively the target cells, while leaving other cells relatively unimpaired, thereby destroying or impairing said target cells.

10 12. The method of claim 11 wherein said target cells are activated cells that are undergoing rapid division as compared to non-target cells; or are virus-containing cells; parasite-containing cells; or microorganisms, and/or

15 wherein said photoactive agent is a chlorin, a bacteriochlorin, a phthalocyanine, a porphyrin, a purpurin, a merocyanine, or a psoralen.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the chlorin is chlorin e6, the porphyrin is BPD or porfimer sodium, and/or the target cells are leukemic.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the BPD is BPD-MA.

15. The method of any of claims 11-14 wherein the photoactive agent has a concentration in the blood of 0.01-4  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  and/or wherein the intensity of the radiation in the blood is 15-100  $\text{mW/cm}^2$ .

16. The use of a photoactive agent for the preparation of a medicament for use in contacting the blood of an animal with said medicament so that target

- 33 -

cells contained in said animal blood selectively accumulate the photoactive agent and irradiating the blood through a cutaneous layer with light at an intensity effective for impairing or destroying  
5 selectively the target cells while leaving other cells relatively unimpaired.

17. The use as set forth in claim 16 wherein said photoactive agent is a chlorin, a bacteriochlorin, a phthalocyanine, a porphyrin, a  
10 purpurin, a merocyanine, or a psoralen.

18. The use as set forth in claim 17 wherein the chlorin is chlorin e6, and the porphyrin is BPD or porfimer sodium.

19. The use as set forth in claim 18  
15 wherein the BPD is BPD-MA.

20. A composition for use in a method to destroy or impair target cells in animal blood containing said target cells and nontarget cells, which method comprises:

20 (a) contacting the blood with a photoactive agent so that said target cells selectively accumulate the photoactive agent; and

(b) irradiating said blood through a cutaneous layer with light at an intensity effective  
25 for impairing or destroying selectively the target cells, while leaving other cells relatively unimpaired, which composition is a photoactive agent.

21. The composition of claim 20 wherein said photoactive agent is a chlorin, a bacteriochlorin,

- 34 -

a phthalocyanine, a porphyrin, a purpurin, a merocyanine, or a psoralen.

22. The composition of claim 20 wherein the chlorin is chlorin e6, and the porphyrin is BPD or  
5 porfimer sodium.

23. The composition of claim 20 wherein the BPD is BPD-MA.

1/6

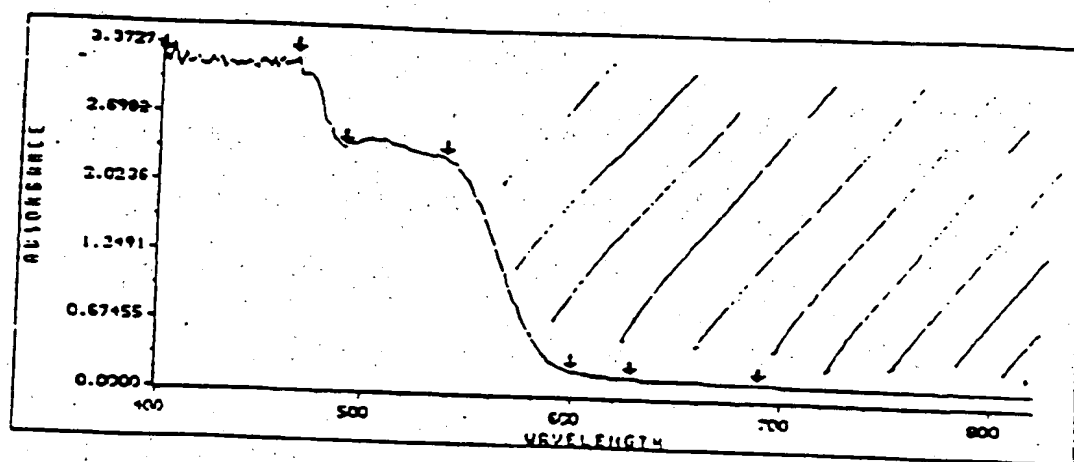


Figure 1A

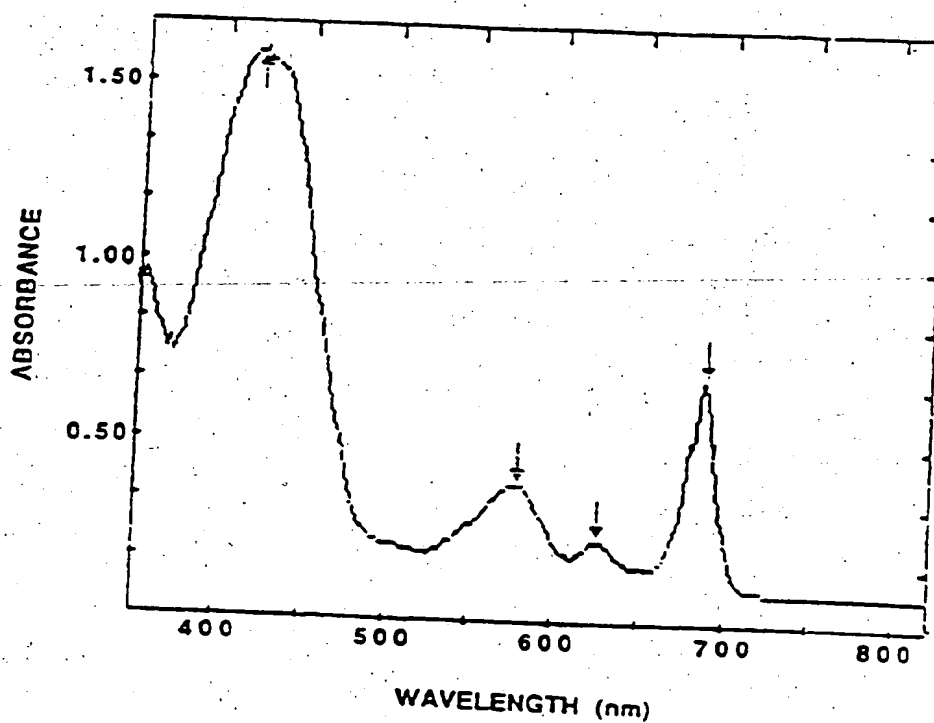


Figure 1B

GLUCITINITE CURET

2/6

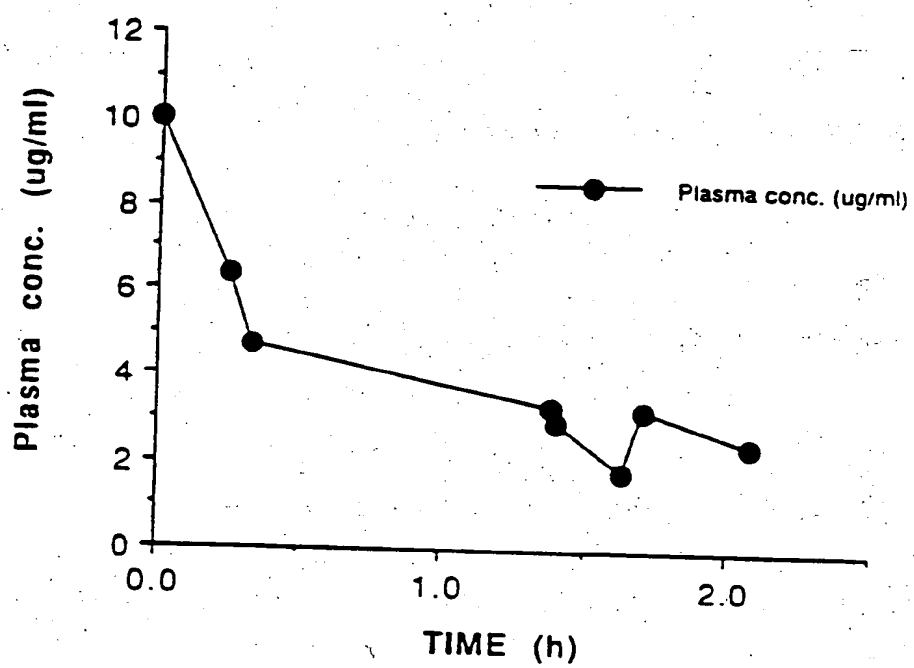


Figure 2

3/6

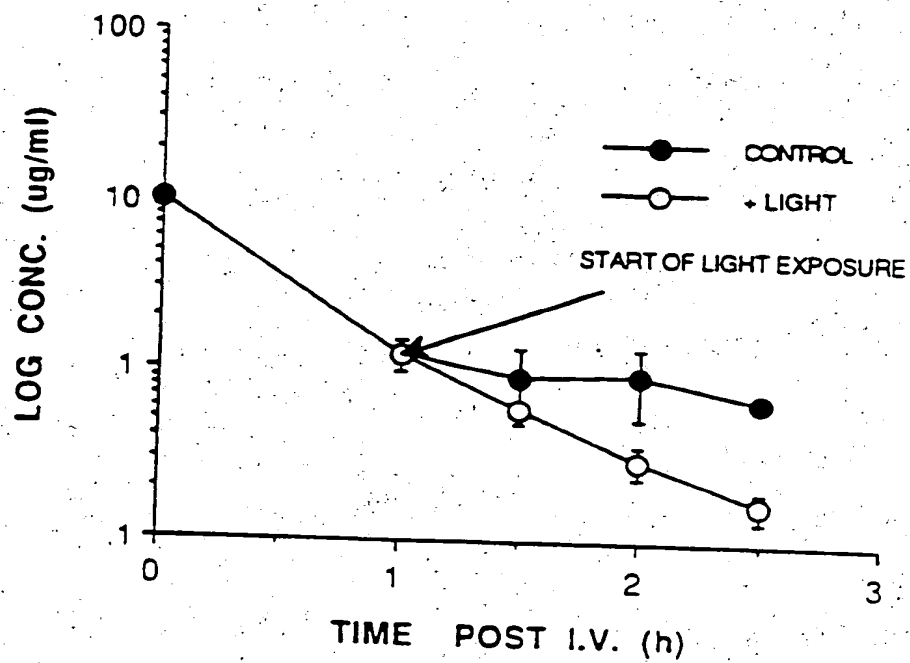


Figure 3

CONTINUITY SHEET

4/6

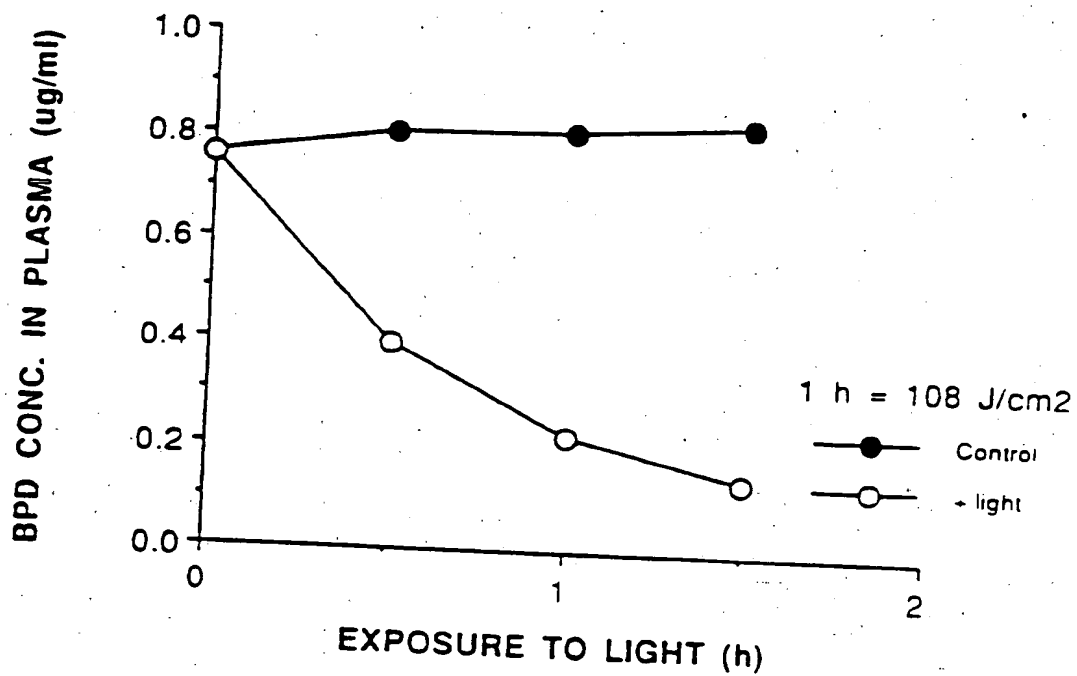


Figure 4

CIIDCTITITE CUEET



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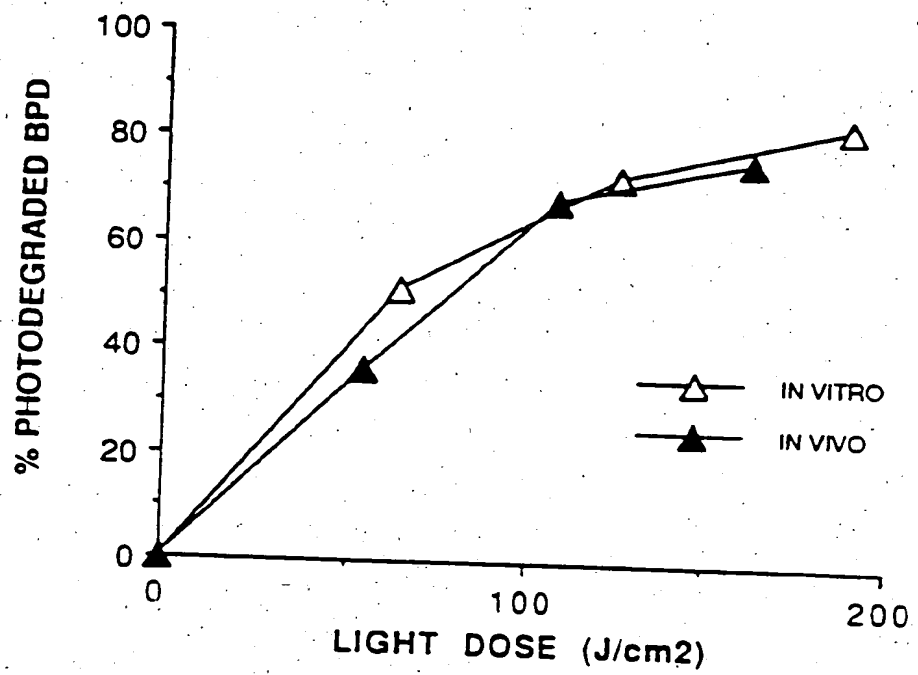


Figure 5

CLINICAL USE

6/6

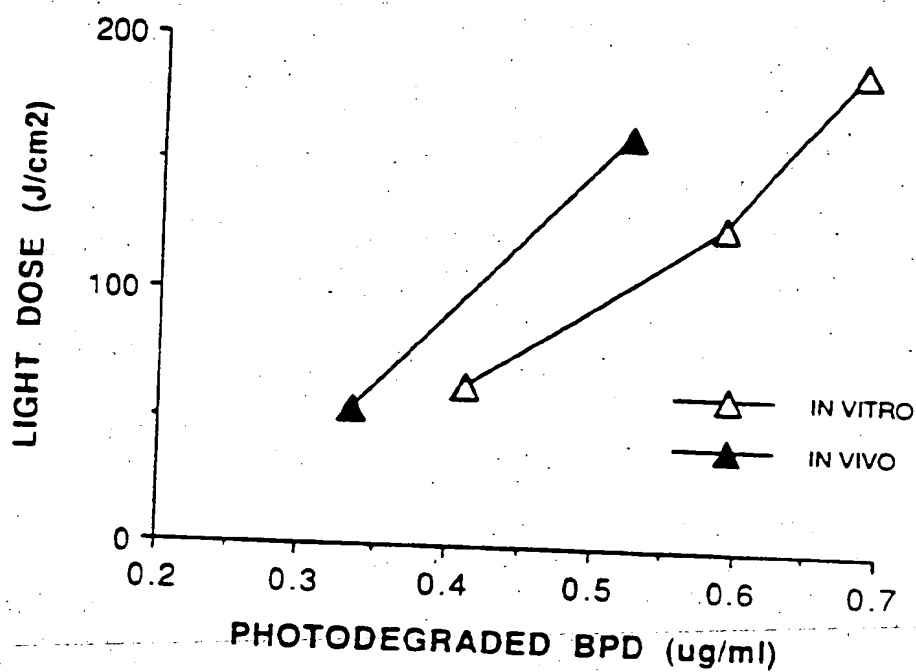


Figure 6

SURSTITUTE SHEET

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 5 A61K31/40 A61K31/365

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US,A,4 960 408 (KLAINER ET AL.) 2 October 1990 cited in the application see column 2, line 17 - line 29 see column 3, line 19 - line 23 see column 4, line 15 - line 18 ---	1-23
Y	PHOTOCHEM.PHOTOBIOL. vol. 53, no. 4, 1991 pages 475 - 9 'Photosensitization by synthetic diporphyrins and dichlorins in vivo and in vitro' see page 475, right column, line 27 - line 31 --- -/--	1-23

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 December 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

23. 12. 93

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Gerli, P

C/(Common) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO,A,90 06314 (LUMINIS PTY LTD) 14 June 1990 see page 2, line 1 - line 16 -----	1-23

**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Remark: Although claims 1-15 are directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

**Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A-4960408	02-10-90	AU-B- 638693	08-07-93
		AU-A- 4954590	13-08-90
		CA-A- 2007499	10-07-90
		EP-A- 0453497	30-10-91
		JP-T- 4502621	14-05-92
		WO-A- 9007952	26-07-90
WO-A-9006314	14-06-90	AU-A- 4663589	26-06-90
		US-A- 4961920	09-10-90